

30397/c/1-4

30397/c/1-4

Refer to

VACCINE INOCULATION.

LET the vaccine fluid be taken, for the purpose of inoculation, from a pustule that is making its progress regularly, and which possesses the true vaccine character, on any day from the fifth to the eighth, or even a day or two later, provided the efflorescence be not then formed around it. When the efflorescence is formed, it is always most prudent to desist from taking any more of the virus from that pustule.

To obtain the virus, let the edges of the pustule be gently punctured with a lancet in several points. It will gradually ooze out, and should be inserted upon the arm about midway between the shoulder and the elbow, either by means of a very slight scratch, not exceeding the eighth part of an inch, or a very small oblique puncture.

A little red spot will appear on the punctured part on the third day, if the operation succeed, which on the fourth or fifth becomes perceptibly vesicated. It goes on increasing till the tenth day, when it is generally surrounded by a rose-coloured efflorescence, which remains nearly stationary for a day or two. The efflorescence then fades away, and the pustule is gradually converted into a hard glossy scab, of a dark mahogany colour. These progressive stages of the pustule are commonly completed in sixteen or seventeen days.

A single pustule is sufficient to secure the constitution from the small-pox; but as we are not always certain the puncture may take effect, it will be prudent to inoculate in both arms, or to make two punctures in the same arm, about an inch and a half asunder, except in very early infancy, when there is a great susceptibility of local irritation.

If the efflorescence surrounding the pustule should be extensive, and occasion much local heat upon the arm, it may be cooled by the repeated application of pieces of folded linen dipped in cold water; or still more expeditiously by a strong solution of the *aqua lythargyri acetati** in water; an ounce, for example, of the former in five or six of the latter.

If the scab should at any time be prematurely rubbed off, and not succeeded by another within twenty-four hours, the part may be occasionally touched with the undiluted *aqua lythargyri acetati*.

Vaccine virus, taken from a pustule, and inserted immediately in its fluid state, is preferable to that which has been previously dried; but as it is not always practicable to obtain it in this state, we are compelled to seek for some mode of preserving it. Various means have been suggested, but from the test of long experience it may be ascertained, that preserving it between two plates of glass is the most eligible. Let a piece of common window glass be cut into squares of about an inch each, so that they shall lie smooth when placed upon each other. Let the collected vaccine fluid be confined to a small spot (about the size of a split pea) upon the centre of one of these glasses; which should be suffered to dry in the common heat of the atmosphere, without exposure to the heat of fire or the sun. When dry, it should be immediately secured by placing over it the other piece of glass. Nothing more is necessary for its preservation than wrapping it in clean writing paper.

The virus, thus preserved, when wanted for the purpose of inoculation, may easily be restored to its fluid state by dissolving it in a small portion of cold water, taken up on the point of a lancet. It may then be used in the same manner as when just taken from a pustule.

The vaccine fluid is liable, from causes apparently trifling, to undergo a decomposition. In this state it sometimes produces what has been denominated the spurious pustule; that is, a pustule, or an appearance on the arm not possessing the characteristic marks of the genuine pustule. Anomalies, assuming different forms, may be excited, according to the qualities of the virus applied, or the state of the person inoculated; but by far the most frequent variety, or deviation from the perfect pustule, is that which arrives at maturity, and finishes its progress much within the time limited by the true. Its commencement is marked by a troublesome itching; and it throws out a premature efflorescence, sometimes extensive, but seldom circumscribed, or of so vivid a tint as that which surrounds the pustule completely organized; and (which is more characteristic of its degeneracy than the other symptoms) it appears more like a common festering produced by a thorn, or any other small extraneous body sticking in the skin, than a pustule excited by the vaccine virus. It is generally of a straw colour; and when punctured, instead of that colourless, transparent fluid of the perfect pustule, its contents are found to be opaque. That deviation from the common character of the pustule, arising from vaccine virus which has been previously exposed to a degree of heat capable of decomposing it, is very different. In this instance, it begins with a creeping scab, of a pale brown or amber colour; making a long and slow progress, and sometimes going through its course without any perceptible efflorescence. Its edges are commonly elevated, and afford, on being punctured, a limpid fluid.

A little practice in vaccine inoculation, attentively conducted, impresses on the mind the perfect character of the vaccine pustule; therefore, when a deviation arises, of whatever kind it may be, common prudence points out the necessity of re-inoculation, first, with vaccine virus of the most active kind, and secondly, should this be ineffectual, with variolous virus. But if the constitution shews an insusceptibility of one, it commonly does of the other.

When any constitutional symptoms occur in inoculated Cow-pox, they are commonly first perceptible (especially in children) on the fourth or fifth day. They appear again, and sometimes in adults, not unlike a mild attack from inoculated small-pox, on the eighth, ninth, or tenth day. The former arise from the general effects of the virus on the habit, the latter from the irritation of the pustule.

If the effluvia of the small-pox have been received into the habit previously to the inoculation of the vaccine virus, the vaccine inoculation will not always be found to stop its progress, although the pustule may make its advances without interruption.

The lancet used for inoculation should always be perfectly clean. After each puncture, it is proper to dip it into water, and wipe it dry. The Practitioner should be particularly cautious in observing that its point be free from rust, either contracted by common means, or from the action of the vaccine virus, which, even when dry and in contact with it, has a tendency, in a little time, to produce it.

The preservation of vaccine virus upon a lancet, beyond the period of a few days, ~~should never be attempted, as it is apt to produce rust, which will decompose it.~~

* Goulard's extract of saturn.

EDWARD JENNER.

VACCINE INOCULATION

1. The vaccine should be kept for the purpose of inoculation from a patient that is suffering from the disease, and which produces the virus vaccine character. It is not necessary to keep it for a long time, but it should be kept for a few days, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place.

2. The vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place. It is not necessary to keep it for a long time, but it should be kept for a few days, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place.

3. A little of the vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place. It is not necessary to keep it for a long time, but it should be kept for a few days, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place.

4. A little of the vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place. It is not necessary to keep it for a long time, but it should be kept for a few days, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place.

5. The vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place. It is not necessary to keep it for a long time, but it should be kept for a few days, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place.

6. The vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place. It is not necessary to keep it for a long time, but it should be kept for a few days, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place.

7. The vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place. It is not necessary to keep it for a long time, but it should be kept for a few days, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place.

8. The vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place. It is not necessary to keep it for a long time, but it should be kept for a few days, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place.



9. The vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place. It is not necessary to keep it for a long time, but it should be kept for a few days, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place.

10. The vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place. It is not necessary to keep it for a long time, but it should be kept for a few days, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place.

11. The vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place. It is not necessary to keep it for a long time, but it should be kept for a few days, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place.

12. The vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place. It is not necessary to keep it for a long time, but it should be kept for a few days, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place.

13. The vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place. It is not necessary to keep it for a long time, but it should be kept for a few days, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place, and the vaccine should be kept in a cool place.

COMPARISON

BETWEEN

The SMALL POX and the COW POX.

MANY authentic testimonies have been published, very much in favor of Vaccination: the *most unfavorable* testimony is collected from the Returns made to the Royal College of Surgeons, by some of its members.

These gentlemen state, that they have vaccinated 164,381 persons: of whom

24, or 1 in 6,849—had severely inflamed arms.

66, or 1 in 2,477—had eruptions afterwards.

56, or 1 in 2,917—have had the Small Pox since.

So that, admitting the truth of all these unfavorable cases, it amounts only to this, that there is *One Sufferer* from the Cow Pox, out of every *eleven hundred and twenty-six* vaccinated.

How stands the case with the Small Pox?

If 164,381 persons catch the casual, or, as it is commonly called, the natural, Small Pox, 27,471, at least, are destroyed by it, and 72,413 are either deprived of sight, or maimed, or diseased, or disfigured, for life.

If 164,381 persons are inoculated for the Small Pox, as that inoculation is usually conducted in London, 1,643 die, and 4,929 suffer from blindness, or lameness, or disease, or disfigurement. Besides which, the disease is still further propagated by casual infection among immense multitudes.

READ THEN AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES !

This is the result from an equal number of persons in the natural Small Pox, in the inoculated Small Pox, and in the Cow Pox.

Deaths and sufferings by the natural Small Pox - - - 99,884, or 1 in 1½

Deaths and sufferings by the inoculated Small Pox - 6,572, or 1 in 25

Sufferings by the Cow Pox, (no deaths.) - - - - - 146, or 1 in 1,126

For one person liable to catch the Small Pox after vaccination, twenty-nine die under the usual inoculation of the Small Pox.

Unless, therefore, parents have learnt, from Mr. Birch's Book, to consider the Small Pox, as "a merciful provision, on the part of Providence, to lessen the burthen of a poor man's family,"* they cannot long hesitate which to chuse.

* See "Reasons for uniformly objecting to the practice of Vaccination," by John Birch, surgeon.

COMPARISON

THE BROWN BOX AND THE COAT BOX





